

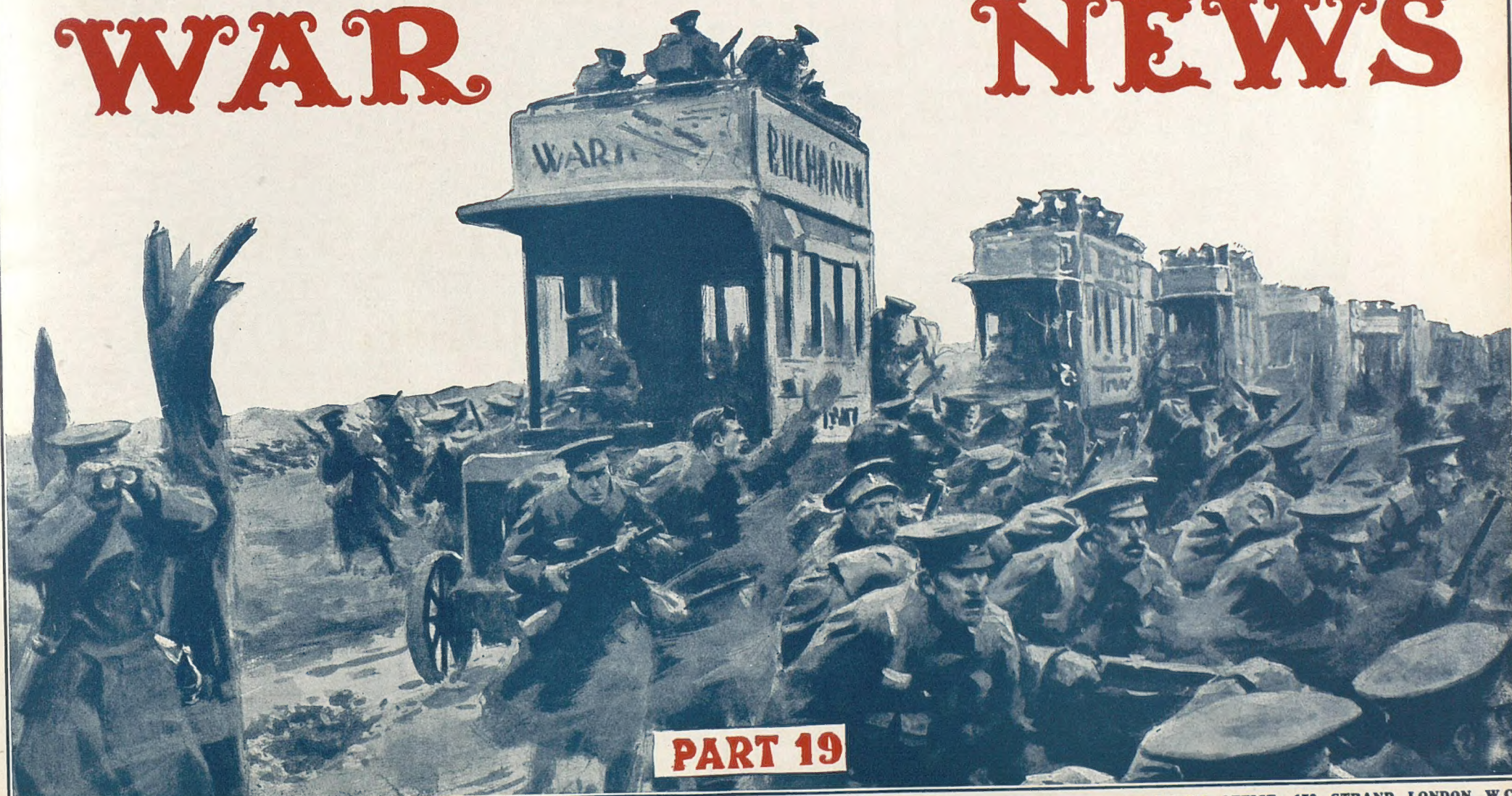
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DECEMBER 16, 1914

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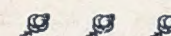
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The Illustrated War News.



Photo. Alfieri.

CAVALRY CHARGERS AS EXTRA AMMUNITION-CARRIERS: THE HORSE'S BANDOLIER (FIFTY ROUNDS) USED BY THE WELSH HORSE.

THE GREAT WAR.

ON Tuesday, Dec. 8, a leading German journal exultingly declared that "glorious daring is a quality which the British people are missing a little in their fleet," and that "the Germans are filled with the magnificent spirit of daring which is somewhat conspicuous by its absence in the British Navy." As the bitter irony of fate and facts would have it, while these self-complacent assurances were being eagerly devoured by the readers of the journal in question, a German



GERMANY'S NEW AMBASSADOR TO ITALY:
PRINCE BÜLOW, EX-CHANCELLOR.

It was regarded as chiefly due to Prince Bülow's work during his nine years (1900-1909) as Imperial Chancellor that Italy remained a member of the Triple Alliance. The Prince has an Italian wife and is in the habit of wintering in Rome.

Photograph by C.N.

few casualties to us—namely, seven killed and four wounded—none of them being officers. The total German loss cannot well have been less than 2500. The *Scharnhorst*, flag-ship of Admiral von Spee, was sunk in three hours, and the *Gneisenau* in five. Their destruction was our answer to the sinking of our cruisers *Good Hope* and *Monmouth* off the coast of Chile, more

than a month previously by the same German squadron, which owed its victory to its superior numbers, speed, and weight of metal; while at the Falklands the conditions were just reversed—thanks to the "Fisher touch," the organising power of the Admiralty, and the combined skill and daring of Sir Frederick Sturdee, to whom congratulations were sent from all parts of the Empire, beginning with the King. What the exact composition of Sir Frederick's squadron was we were not told—doubtless for a very good strategic reason, and we can well afford to remain in a state of patient ignorance on the subject, though it included "cruisers and light-cruisers," and probably even a couple of battle-ditto. But the list of four cruisers—*Shannon*, *Achilles*, *Cochrane*, and *Natal*—was a clumsy effort of the journalistic imagination in New York.

This action off the Falklands was the biggest and most momentous thing of the kind we have had on our hands since Trafalgar, which gave us absolute command of the sea—so much so that never since then till now has any serious attempt been made to dispute our dominion over it. Since Trafalgar itself we have never, till now, had a regular sea-fight on the old scale—apart, perhaps, from the duel between the *Shannon* and the *Chesapeake* and the



THE NEW GERMAN CHIEF OF STAFF, VICE VON MOLTKE:
GENERAL VON FALKENHAYN.

It was recently announced in the German Press that "the duties of Chief of the General Staff of the Army in the Field have been officially transferred to the Minister for War, Lieutenant-General von Falkenhayn."—[Photograph by C.N.]

(Continued overleaf.)

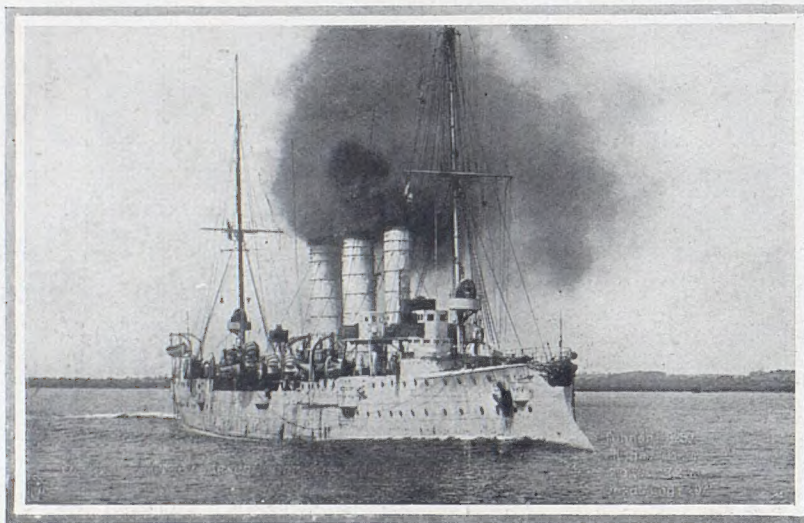


PREPARING TO KILL A MORE TERRIBLE GIANT—PRUSSIAN MILITARISM: DRILLING OUTSIDE "THE DEVIL'S CAVE" AT THE WHITE CITY.

The Exhibition grounds of the White City at Shepherd's Bush are no longer a haunt of light-hearted Londoners in search of amusement, but are devoted to the sterner tasks of military training. Some of the large show-cases have been fitted up as sleeping-places for the men, who may be seen every day hard at work drilling amid the incongruous surroundings of the great pleasure-ground, where the

ornamental switchback railways and other side-shows still remain as reminders of the far-off days of peace. The gigantic grotesque head that formed the entrance to "The Devil's Cave" makes a striking background to a drill, and suggests the fact that these men have before them a task more formidable than ever confronted Jack the Giant-Killer.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]

international medley at Navarino, which the Duke of Wellington characterised as "an untoward event"—because there has been no Power with a navy strong enough to challenge ours. Throughout the nineteenth century we had plenty of minor affairs—landing-parties, cuttings-out, demonstrations, and bombardments, but not a single hammer-and-tongs set-to at sea



SUNK IN THE BATTLE OFF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS: THE GERMAN CRUISER "LEIPZIG."

The "Leipzig" was a 22-knot, deck-protected cruiser of 3200 tons, built in 1906, armed with ten 4.1-inch quick-firers and two torpedo-tubes, and carrying 303 officers and men. Her coal supply, without replenishing bunkers, gave the "Leipzig" a radius of action for commerce-raiding of 5000 sea-miles.—[Photo. by Alfieri.]

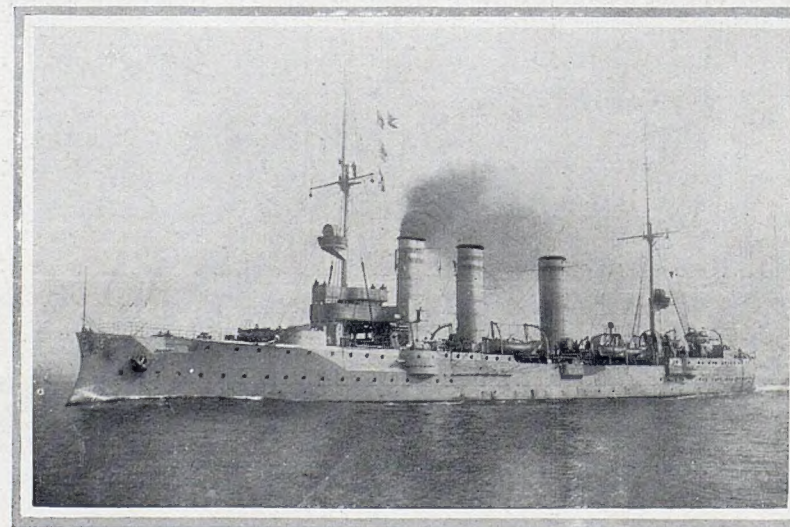
in the grand old style until lately at Coronel, off the coast of Chile, and then off the Falklands, when the German challenge, flung in our face, was settled by our ship-guns most decisively in our favour. So may it also be if and when the German war-ships now hiding behind the mines and forts of Kiel and Wilhelmshaven at last have the courage to come out into the open and try conclusions with our Grand Fleet, constituting what has been called the "walls of Jellicoe."

Meanwhile, the seas of all the world have now been swept completely clean of German merchant-vessels; while of war-ships still at large there are at most but four—the *Dresden*, *Strassburg*, *Bremen*, and *Karlsruhe*, with the armed liners *Kronprinz Wilhelm* and *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*. It is

more than probable that, by the first day of the New Year, not a single German flag of any kind—combatant or commercial—will be seen flying from the masthead of any vessel throughout the waters of the world. Never before, perhaps, in all history has there been such a striking manifestation of what is known as sea-power, the meaning of which will now be brought home to the German mind, especially that of the German professors, without instructional help from the treatises of the late Admiral Mahan.

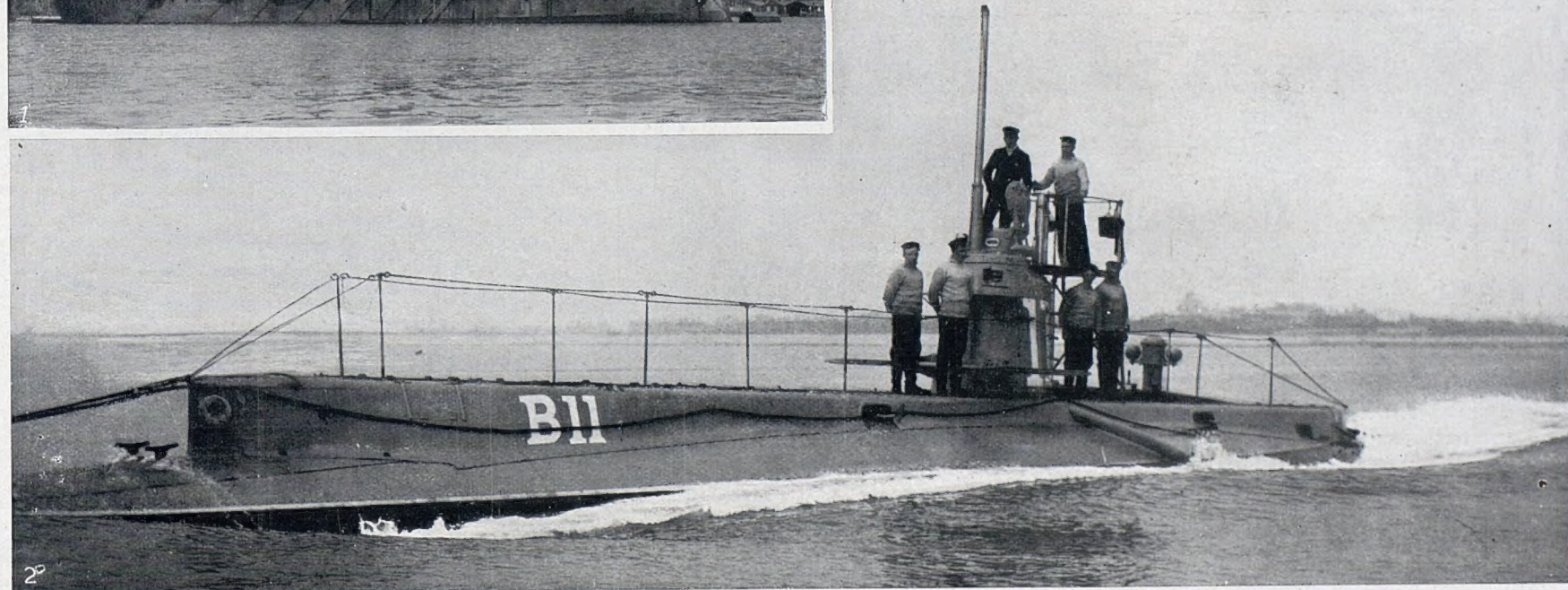
Suffering as he was from somewhat serious indisposition—partly of the nervous breakdown kind—it must have been a great shock to the Kaiser, when confined to his bed at Berlin, to hear of the annihilation of his Pacific Squadron. But an equally bitter blow to his pride and his hopes must have been the news, which reached him at the same time, of the final collapse of that rebellion in South Africa which he and his Government had fomented and financed as a means of disrupting our Empire and dis-jointing our military power. With De Wet under lock and key, Beyers drowned in the Vaal River, and Maritz a fugitive in German South Africa,

[Continued next page.]



SUNK IN THE BATTLE OFF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS: THE GERMAN CRUISER "NÜRNBERG."

The "Nürnberg" was a 25-knot deck-protected cruiser of 3350 tons, built in 1908, armed with ten 4.1-inch quick-firers and two torpedo-tubes, and carrying 324 officers and men. Her coal supply, without replenishing bunkers, gave the "Nürnberg" a radius of action for commerce-raiding of 5500 sea-miles.



THE SUBMARINE EXPLOIT IN THE DARDANELLES: "B 11," WHICH DIVED UNDER MINES; AND THE TURKISH BATTLE-SHIP SHE TORPEDOED.

On December 14 the Admiralty issued the following notice: "Yesterday the Submarine 'B 11' (Lieut.-Commander Norman D. Holbrook, R.N.) entered the Dardanelles, and, in spite of the difficult currents, dived under five rows of mines and torpedoed the Turkish battle-ship 'Messudiyeh,' which was guarding the mine-field. Although pursued by gun-fire and torpedo-boats, the 'B 11' returned safely, after being

submerged on one occasion for nine hours. When last seen the 'Messudiyeh' was sinking by the stern." The Turkish battle-ship "Messudiyeh" (Photograph No. 1) dates from 1874, and was reconstructed in 1902. She had a displacement of about 10,000 tons. The "B 11" (Photograph No. 2) dates from 1905, has a complement of 16, and is fitted with two torpedo-tubes.—[Photo of "B 11" by Barracl.]

General Botha could announce the final crushing of a German-prompted movement which, as he said, had "had the effect of uniting the various sections of our population as never before, and converted a grave danger to our Union into a means of cementing and establishing it more firmly."

In announcing this result from Pretoria, General Botha again showed himself to be animated by a wonderful spirit of statesmanlike wisdom. "While just and fair punishment," he said, "should be meted out" (to the ringleaders of the rebellion), "let us also remember that now, more than ever, it is for the people of South Africa to practise the wise policy of forgive and forget. . . . Our next duty," he concluded, "is now to deal with the danger and make it impossible for German South-West Africa to

for these that we hastened to send an Indian expedition to occupy Basra, the great commercial seaport at the head of the Persian Gulf, which was to become the terminus of the Baghdad Railway, as financed by Germany; and now we have capped this fine achievement by making equal capture of Kurna—fifty miles to the north—at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates, which gives us complete control of the fertile country to the sea. Turkish resistance was of the feeblest kind, ending in surrender at discretion. After this the Kaiser will not expect much from his Ottoman allies—whose Moslem champion and second Padisha he had proclaimed himself to be—least of all in Syria and the Sinaitic Peninsula, where their aggression is doomed to lose itself in the desert sands just as the rebellion



SKETCHED ON THE SPOT BY A BRITISH OFFICER: MESSINES (ON THE RIGHT) AND WYTSCHAETE, WHERE FIERCE FIGHTING HAS OCCURRED.

The Headquarters "Eye-Witness" wrote on November 4: "The Germans had . . . retaken the village of Messines and had also captured Wyttschaete. . . . During the action round these two villages the Germans . . . suffered very greatly from the massed fire of our horse artillery at short range." Sir John French, in his despatch of November 20, said that up to that date since October 30, the British cavalry divisions had supported with their artillery "the attacks made by the French on Hollebeke, Wyttschaete, and Messines."

be again used in the future as a secure base from which to threaten the peace and liberties of the Union"—which means that in a very short time German South Africa will be added to the territory of the Union, in spite of the Kaiser's naïve offer to cry quits and recognise the independence of the Union on condition of its withdrawing its troops from Lüderitz Bay.

In Turkey, moreover, which was pitched upon by him and his Government as a field of anti-British intrigue of greater importance for his malignant ends than even South Africa and Egypt, the Kaiser has had to deplore another grievous set-back to his schemes. It was bad enough

in South Africa was finally submerged in the turbid waters of the Vaal. That is another source of sorrow to the Kaiser, as bitter almost as the loss of his Pacific Squadron; while a third cause of chagrin must have been the third rout of the Austrians—the greater part of four army corps—which had the temerity to push forward towards the centre of Serbia after occupying Belgrade, which had never been defended. But alas! this "punitive expedition" received—instead of giving—punishment of a most drastic kind. In a battle lasting five days, over a sixty-mile front, the heroic subjects of the septuagenarian King Peter—whose presence at

[Continued overleaf.]



ONE OF GENERAL JOFFRE'S "MOST VALUED COLLABORATORS" DECORATED: GENERAL BELIN MADE A COMMANDER OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

When President Poincaré bestowed the Médaille Militaire on General Joffre at the French Headquarters, he said: "I shall fulfil your own wishes by not separating from yourself in my congratulations your loyal collaborators at the Grand Headquarters, who are called upon to prepare, at your supreme orders, the operations of each day, and who, like yourself, are absorbed in their sacred task." Our Paris contemporary, "L'Illustration," said: "One of the most valued, perhaps the most valued, of General Joffre's collaborators, General Belin, Sub-Chief of the General Staff, received next the 'collar' of Commander of the Legion of Honour, from the hands of General Duparge." From left to right, are: General Duparge, General Belin, M. Poincaré, M. Viviani (the Premier), M. Dubost, General Joffre, and M. Deschanel.—[Photo. by S.A.]

the front seems to have inspired them to almost superhuman exertions—fairly crumpled up their overweening assailants and took an immense quantity of booty and prisoners.

The Serbians have been called "the Belgians of the Balkans," but they have surpassed even the heroic soldiers of King Albert in their efforts after the wasting campaigns of the last few years. Our Government gave them a paltry, nominal loan of £800,000, but what they really deserve is an advance of £8,000,000, since they are saving the situation for us and our Allies as well as for themselves—that is to say, they are tenaciously "containing" in Serbia a force of Austrians which would otherwise be available for service against the Russians in Poland and Galicia.

In fighting as they are doing against the Austrians, the Serbians are helping to promote the Allied cause in Poland quite as much as if they were positively aligned with the Russians in front of Warsaw; and the



PRINCESS MARY'S CHRISTMAS GIFT TO THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS:
THE LID OF THE BRASS TOBACCO-BOX.

There is a tasteful and appropriate design on the lid of the brass boxes which will contain Princess Mary's Christmas present of tobacco to the bluejackets and troops. In the centre is a profile relief of the Princess, with the words "Imperium Britannicum," above, and "Christmas 1914" below. At the sides and corners are the names of our Allies—France, Russia, Belgium, Japan, Serbia, and Montenegro. Princess Mary's Fund recently reached £131,000.

Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.

evacuation of Belgrade was of a piece with the abandonment of Lodz, from which the legions of the Tsar retired of their own accord for purely strategical reasons, and not on account of any actual pressure from the Germans. Thus the jubilation in Berlin over what was called the capture of Lodz, "the Manchester of Poland," was as premature as the exultant shouting over the submarine attack on Dover Harbour, which only took place in the imagination of a few journalistic alarmists who mistook ordinary night practice for serious business.

Here the general report for the week was the same as in Poland: "The Germans are not making headway, but rather the reverse." They were as further away from Warsaw as from Calais. In both directions, but especially in Flanders, their offensive has been of the most feeble and ineffectual kind, while at several points along the lengthy line the western Allies gained ground. There were signs that the French, in particular, were bracing themselves up to a brave offensive, which is the rôle that suits them best; while our British soldiers, clad in their comfortable goat-skin winter garments—the like of which they never had in the Crimea—sit impregably tight.

It was a cheering sign of the times that the French Government may be said to have returned from Bordeaux to Paris, where it held a Cabinet Council for the first time since the advent of the Germans on the Marne. Another notable event of the week was the visit of the Tsar to the Caucasus—the first thing of the kind for two centuries. It proved that the entire Russian Empire stands solid behind Nicholas II. and is out to march on Berlin.

LONDON: DECEMBER 14, 1914.



A TOBACCO-BOX THAT SAVED A BRITISH
SOLDIER'S LIFE: A CIGARETTE-TIN THAT
STOPPED A GERMAN BULLET.

A British soldier who was hit by a German bullet owes his life to the fact that it struck this tin in his pocket and was stopped by the tobacco inside.

Photograph by G.P.U.



SUPPOSED, BY A FRENCH PAPER, TO HAVE BEEN USED FOR "PERSUADING" GERMAN SOLDIERS: A SCOURGE "FOUND ON AN OFFICER."

This terrible scourge, which has a heavy, solid lump of metal fastened to the end of its short lash, is stated, in a famous French newspaper, to have been found on the body of a German officer of the Crown Prince's army at Blacy in the Department of the Marne during the German retreat northward to the Aisne. It is made of part of the handle of a silver-knobbed umbrella, to which has been affixed,

by means of tacks and string, a leather thong having at its end a piece of lead-piping; the hole through it being plugged with wood. "It would appear," suggests the French paper, "that it was intended to persuade German soldiers as to the necessity of obeying the orders of their officers—sweet country!" As to that, outsiders can hardly form judgment. To do so would be unfair on the evidence of one "find."



CAREWORN, HAGGARD, YET DEFIANT: THE KAISER IN THE FIELD.

The Kaiser returned to Berlin, ill, on the night of December 3, unknown to everybody until the next afternoon, when the papers announced his presence "for a short stay." One paper, in perfervid language, went on to add that his real return could only be when "to the ringing of bells and firing of guns the victorious troops will enter with the Emperor at their head."

A TRAITOR DROWNED IN THE VAAL: DE WET'S FELLOW-CONSPIRATOR, GENERAL BEYERS.

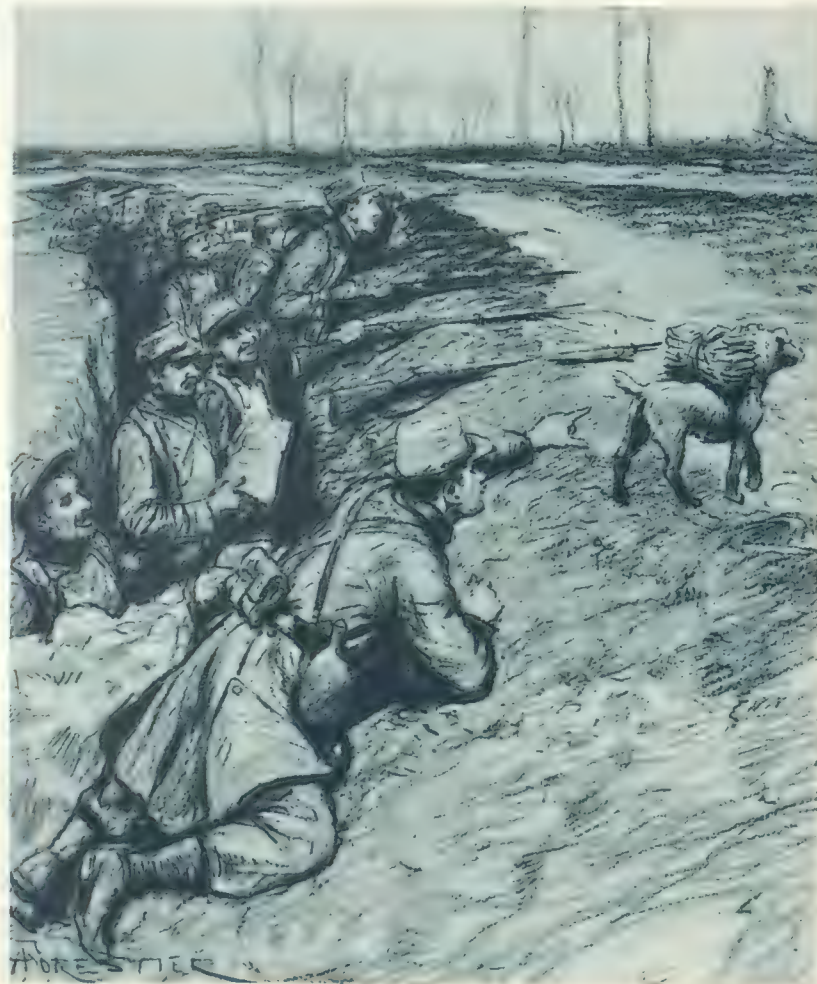
General Beyers perished a traitor-in-arms, drowned in the Vaal, while hotly pursued and trying to cross the flooded river with some of his men. They were fired on, and Beyers fell from his horse. He caught hold of the tail of another, but was soon seen in difficulties and calling for help. Before the fighting was over, General Beyers had disappeared under water. (Photo by G.N.)



VANQUISHED OFF THE FALKLANDS: ADMIRAL GRAF VON SPEE, OF THE "SCHARNHORST."
The German Navy paid quickly for our loss of the "Good Hope" and the "Monmouth." Admiral Count Maximilian von Spee, who was flying his flag on the "Scharnhorst," one of the German vessels sunk, was born in 1861, and married Baroness Margarete, daughter of Baron von der Osten Sacken. He has two sons in the Navy: the elder, Count Otto, serving on the "Nürnberg."—[Photo. by C.N.]



VICTOR OFF THE FALKLANDS: VICE-ADMIRAL SIR FREDERICK C. D. STURDEE.
Vice-Admiral Sturdee, who sank the "Scharnhorst," "Gneisenau," and "Leipzig," was until recently Chief of the War Staff at the Admiralty. He entered the Navy in 1871, attaining Flag rank in 1908. He commanded the British force in Samoa in 1899 and has been Chief of Staff in the Mediterranean, Rear-Admiral in the Home Fleet, and in Command of Cruiser Squadrons.—[Photo. Elliott and Fry.]



THE LIGHTER SIDE OF WAR: A DOG AS NEWS-CARRIER BETWEEN FOES; A SNIPER'S DUMMY, TO

Our first illustration, especially, gives an idea of the spirit of qualified friendliness which exists between enemy and Allies in the advanced trenches, which at times are only fifteen or twenty yards from one another. The small dog seen with a bundle of newspapers on his back has been used by both sides in the trenches as a go-between messenger, carrying letters—often of a chaffing nature—and newspapers with

accounts of successes by one or other army—the intention being to annoy rather than gratify. Our second illustration records another humorous incident of the war—if of a different and less harmless kind. It depicts a clever ruse adopted by one of the British snipers to draw the German fire. After preparing a dummy stuffed with twigs, the soldier fixed it in a tree with a straight stick for rifle. He then fired a

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ATTRACT THE ENEMY'S FIRE; AND A FRENCH GRAMOPHONE PLAYING THE "MARSEILLAISE" TO GERMANS.

shot, as from the dummy, to attract attention. Completely deceived, the enemy wasted their bullets on the dummy for hours while the soldier, whose smokeless cordite helped the trick, did execution from below. Our third illustration, like the first, represents a "friendly" incident in the trenches. On one occasion, a waggish Frenchman crept unobserved towards the German trenches, which were quite near, and started a

gramophone playing the "Marseillaise." The sudden outburst of music close by startled the Germans, who, not at first seeing the gramophone, blazed away wildly for some time. Meanwhile the French under cover enjoyed the joke. Arrangements also are sometimes tacitly established between the opposing trenches. Where, for instance, a water supply is available midway, both sides use it, neither molesting the other.—[Drawn by A. Forestier.]



THE AVENGING OF THE "GOOD HOPE" AND "MONMOUTH": MEN OF THE "SCHARNHORST"; AND THE SUNKEN CRUISER "GNEISENAU."

Photograph No. 1 shows bluejackets of the German armoured-cruiser "Scharnhorst" in their working rig. Seventy-five per cent. of the German Navy's *personnel* are conscripts who serve for three years. The remaining 25 per cent. are picked men continued in service for an extended term as "professionals." Photograph No. 2 shows a group of the "Scharnhorst's" bluejackets in parade uniform at Whale

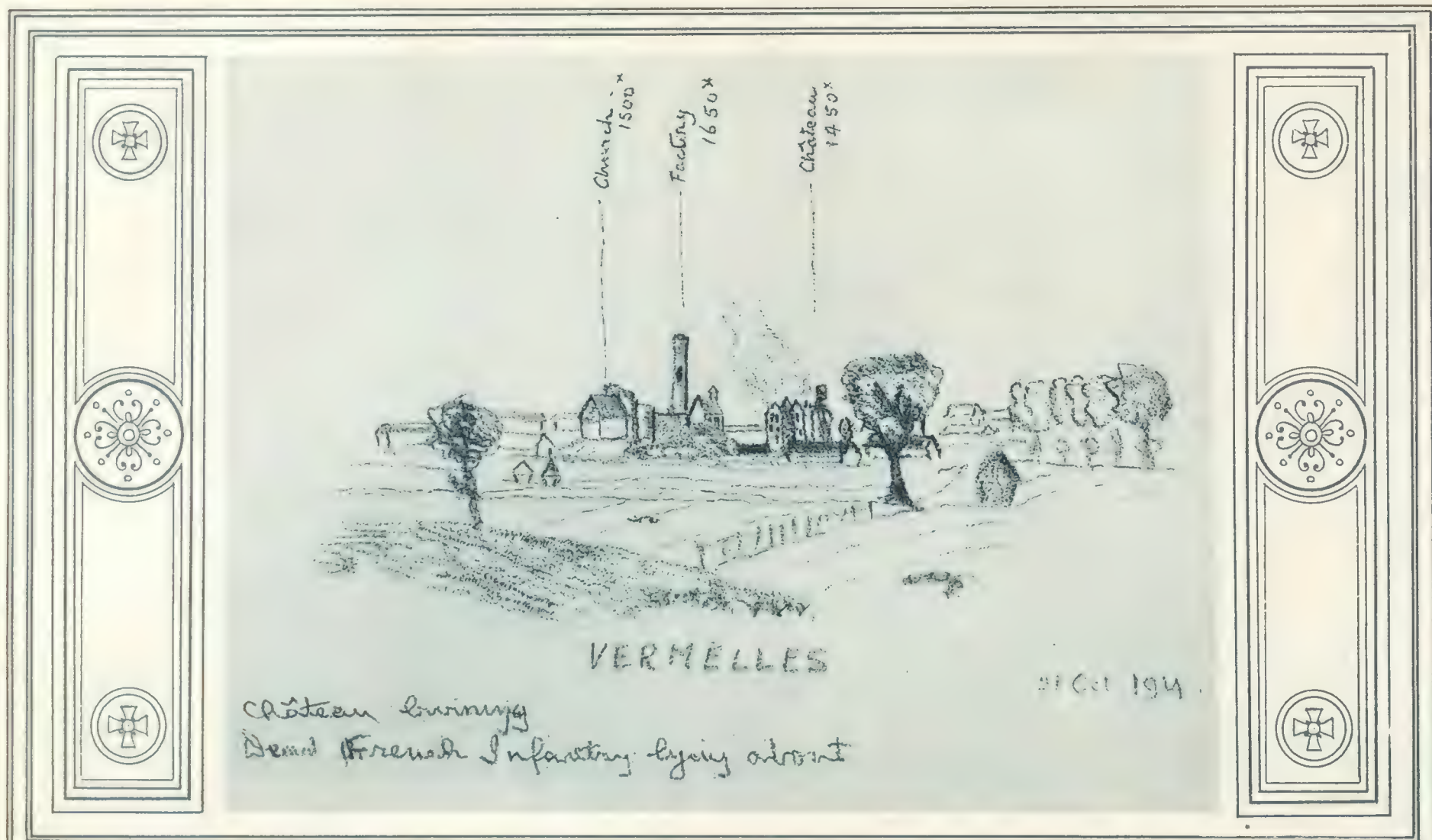
Island, Portsmouth, during a visit the ship paid not long ago. A British bluejacket of the gunnery-school staff is seen on the left; two others are in rear of the field-gun the Germans are inspecting; one is partially seen on the right. Photograph No. 3 shows the "Gneisenau," the "Scharnhorst's" sister, a sharer in her fate. Each cruiser had a complement of 764 officers and men.—[Photo. by Cribb.]



THE GERMAN FLAG-SHIP SUNK BY THE BRITISH NEAR THE FALKLANDS: THE CRUISER "SCHARNHORST" (ADMIRAL GRAF VON SPEE).

"At 7.30 a.m. on December 8, the 'Scharnhorst,' 'Gneisenau,' 'Nürnberg,' 'Leipzig,' and 'Dresden' were sighted near the Falkland Islands by a British squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee. An action followed, in the course of which the 'Scharnhorst,' flying the flag of Admiral Graf von Spee, the 'Gneisenau,' and the 'Leipzig' were sunk. The 'Dresden' and the 'Nürnberg' made off during

the action, and are being pursued." In those terms the Admiralty, on December 9, announced the destruction of the German Pacific Ocean Cruiser Squadron, and the avenging of the "Good Hope" and "Monmouth." The "Scharnhorst" was an armoured cruiser of 11,400 tons, and 22½ knots speed, armed with eight 8.2-inch guns, six 5.9-inch, and fourteen 24-pounders, with four torpedo-tubes.



HOW ARTILLERY OBSERVATION-OFFICERS INDICATE TARGETS: AN OBSERVATION-SKETCH IN FACSIMILE—VERMELLES.

A recent French official *communiqué* said: "A very brilliant attack . . . made us master of Vermelles and the position of Le Rutoie. Vermelles had been for nearly two months the scene of a determined struggle." The capture was important, bringing the French into a position commanding a considerable extent of country. The sketch reproduced was made by the observation-officer of an English battery

lent to the French Army. The German line was along the front of the village and the French line about 150 yards from it. On this date (October 21) the chateau was smouldering and the French sappers were trying to mine the walls of the gutted building, as the Germans had fortified themselves strongly in the grounds of the chateau. The English siege-battery completed the destruction.



GOOD STEERSMANSHIP THE NAVY'S BEST DEFENCE AGAINST UNDER-WATER CRAFT: A DESTROYER ESCAPES A TORPEDO FROM A GERMAN SUBMARINE.

The Naval officer from whose sketch this drawing was made, writes: "The enclosed represents one of several incidents which have recently occurred in the Patrol Flotillas where destroyers have been hunting down submarines and the latter have retaliated by firing torpedoes. In the picture enclosed a destroyer is shown as having narrowly escaped the torpedo by putting her helm hard over." Several similar

incidents occurred off Heligoland. "The Squadron," wrote Vice-Admiral Beatty, "was attacked by three submarines. The attack was frustrated by rapid manoeuvring." Again: "The Battle-Cruisers turned to the Northward, and 'Queen Mary' was again attacked by a submarine. The attack was avoided by the use of the helm. 'Lowestoft' was also unsuccessfully attacked."—[Drawn by Norman Wilkinson.]



SHRAPNEL BURSTING: A SHOT FROM A RUSSIAN FIELD-GUN--THE MOST POWERFUL GUN IN THE GREAT WAR.

The Russian field artillery possess the most powerful gun of all used in the European armies engaged in the war. A shrapnel-shell from one of the Russian pieces is seen in our photograph just as it had burst above an Austrian field-battery in action. The Russian gun has a muzzle-velocity of no less than 1930 feet per second, surpassing in that both the celebrated French "75" and our own guns. It has

an extreme range of 6000 yards, and fires a 14'51-lb. shell. To get the best results from the bullets, the fuses are set to act from 220 to 290 yards short of the objective, the ground covered with the bullets being about a quarter of the distance that the shell bursts from the target.—[Photo. by Underwood and Underwood.]



THE SCENE OF A RUMOURED GERMAN ATTACK BY SUBMARINES: DOVER HARBOUR—A VIEW FROM THE WESTERN CLIFF.

It was reported that in the early hours of Thursday, December 10, German submarines made an attack on Dover Harbour and were beaten off by fire from the guns on the Admiralty Pier and the eastern wall. At the time of writing, no official confirmation of the report has been issued. According to one account, the first submarine was sighted off the western entrance to the harbour at 4.40 a.m., and a

heavy gun was at once brought to bear and fired, whereupon the submarine disappeared. A second attempt, it was said, was made by several submarines at 6.30, their objective being evidently some war-ships in the harbour. This attack was also repelled. The guns of the eastern pier batteries opened fire, searchlights swept the sea, and destroyers moved out in pursuit.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



WITH BUST OF NAPOLEON AND FLAGGED WAR-MAPS: THE ROOM AT THE ADMIRALTY IN WHICH MR. WINSTON

at the great naval action off the Falkland Islands, the First Lord of the Admiralty received the following message from Sir John French: "The Army in France warmly congratulate Admiral Sturdee and the Navy their brilliant victory, and may I also congratulate you and the Admiralty on having practically swept the seas clear of the enemy's ships." The surroundings in which the First Lord conducts his very important

and responsible work are of peculiar interest at the present time, and they are well shown in this drawing of Mr. Winston Churchill's room at the Admiralty. The maps bear witness to the care and thoroughness with which he follows the operations of the Fleet and the Army, while an indication of the spirit which animates him may be found in the large framed copy of the Kaiser's order to his Generals to "exterminate

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CHURCHILL, THE FIRST LORD, PLAYS HIS IMPORTANT PART IN THE GREAT WAR.

the treacherous English" and in the words in bold type underneath—"What answer must Britain give?" It is worth noting, as affording insight into the First Lord's opinions on historical characters in which, perhaps, he finds inspiration, that a bust of Napoleon has the place of honour on his desk. To enable our readers to form a better idea of the general appearance and colour-scheme of the room, it

may be added that the panelling of the room is in light oak, the furniture (chairs, tables, and grandfather clock) is in dark mahogany, the chairs are upholstered in red morocco, and the carpet is green with a repeating pattern in a lighter shade. The walls above the panelling are distempered in plain green.—[Drawn by W. B. Robinson.]



BERLIN'S HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE DAY OF THE NOTORIOUS BETHMANN-HOLLWEG SPEECH: MEMBERS OF THE REICHSTAG ARRIVING.

An important sitting of the Reichstag was held in Berlin on December 2, when a new war credit of \$250,000,000 was passed, not unanimously, but with one dissident, Dr. Liebknecht, the Socialist. The Imperial Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, attended the sitting in the grey service uniform of a General, and all the Secretaries of State and the Prussian Ministers were present. The Chancellor made

a characteristically German speech, in which he talked of "our defensive war for light, right and freedom," and attempted to transfer the responsibility for plunging Europe in blood on to the shoulders of the British Government! As in his speech on August 4, he again alluded complacently to "the wrong which we (Germany) were committing with our march into Belgium."—[Newspaper Illustrations.]



KINDLING A HOLY WAR—IN "FIRE-BRIGADE" HELMETS: LISTENING TO THE SHEIKH-UL-ISLAM'S PROCLAMATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The German Chancellor said in his speech in the Reichstag: "Our most recent Ally in battle who has been obliged to join us is the Ottoman Empire." The nature of the obligation was indicated by Sir Louis Mallet, the late British Ambassador at Constantinople, in his retrospective despatch published on the 11th. "The greatest pressure," he writes, "was exercised by Germany to force Turkey into

hostilities. . . . The perpetual menace to Turkey from Russia might, it was suggested, be averted by a timely alliance with Germany and Austria. Egypt might be recovered from the Empire. India and other Moslem countries represented as groaning under Christian rule might be kindled into a flame of infinite possibilities for the Caliphate of Constantinople."—[Photo. by Record Press.]



THE COSSACK "LAVA"—A UNIQUE FORMATION: RUSSIA'S MOST FAMOUS HORSEMEN MEETING A CHARGE, BY GOING "I

On the eastern war-front, the Cossacks, from all accounts, have established over the German cavalry much the same "personal ascendancy" that our horsemen have over the enemy in Western Europe. We see here a favourite Cossack form of attack. It is a battle-formation peculiar to them, and is called, in the Cossack language, the "Lava." The preliminary move is made by the enemy: the delivery of the opening charge. To meet that the Cossacks move forward, each regiment with three squadrons ahead extended in line, and two

squadrons making themselves to quicken their pace and swiftly spread



CHARGE, BY GOING "LINE AHEAD" AND CLOSING IN ON THE ENEMY'S FLANKS.—FROM THE PAINTING BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN.

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squadrons massed in close formation in rear. All advance at first at the normal Cossack pace, which is neither a trot nor a canter, nor exactly an amble, but a gait that readily lends itself to quick turns in any direction. Some two hundred yards from the enemy, the pace quickens to a gallop and the front line automatically divides. Each half swings outwards and swiftly spreads in file so as to attack the flanks of the charging enemy. At the same time the centre squadrons, in close line, meet and tackle the enemy in front.



A CAMP OF SIBERIAN INFANTRY: RUSSIAN SOLDIERS WHO HAVE ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS SHOWN THEMSELVES

According to many battlefield stories from Petrograd, the Siberian infantry regiments of the Russian Army have specially distinguished themselves over and over again in action against Marshal von Hindenburg's best men. In particular have they done well, we are told, on occasions where the fighting took place at close quarters with the bayonet. The normally stalwart and muscular physique of the Siberian foot-soldier would

undoubtedly tell with effect where the encounter was man to man. The Siberian military district, the main headquarters of which are at Omsk, is divided into two commands, the Eastern and the Western, and furnishes a special force of its own to the Russian field army, comprising line battalions, rifle battalions, and artillery, both field and fortress, each unit having its reserve battalion attached to it. The Siberian battalions are

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AMONGST THE HARDEST FIGHTERS OF THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS'S ARMY IN THE BATTLES ROUND LODZ.

uniformed and armed, and equipped exactly as the ordinary Russian infantry, except that the Siberians wear on active service a large, shaggy black sheep-skin hat, much the same in shape as that worn by the battalions of Cossack infantry recruited in the Kuban and Transbaikal districts. Apart from their head-dress, certain small details of uniform marking, such as the green bands on their forage-caps, their crimson shoulder-straps,

and the green patches on the collar of their great-coats, are practically all that distinguish the Siberian infantry from the Russian linesmen, who, according to corps, have red, white, yellow, or light-blue, as the regimental distinguishing colour-markings on their uniform throughout the army. The normal strength of a Siberian regiment is 2055 officers and men, with 101 horses for mounted officers and regimental transport.



DECREASING THE "BLINDNESS" OF TRENCH FIGHTING: THE USE OF THE HYPOSCOPE—THE SOLDIER'S "PERISCOPE."

"Eye-Witness," speaking of the fighting when the opposing trenches are close together, describes it as "somewhat blind owing to the difficulty of observation." That, however, he proceeds, "is somewhat decreased by the use of the hyposcope, which is much the same in principle as the periscope of a submarine, and allows a man to look over the top of a parapet without raising his head above it."

Our first illustration shows how only nine inches of cover may be utilised. The second shows a soldier reloading without moving his rifle from the firing position. The third shows a man sighting for long-range firing with the hypo-telescope; the fourth, the No. 3 mirror with the spirit-level at its base; the fifth, the hyposcope on a rifle.



THE SOLDIER'S "PERISCOPE" LESSENING THE MARK OFFERED BY A MACHINE-GUN: MAXIMS WITH AND WITHOUT THE HYSCOPE.

The mechanism of the hyposcope—to continue what has been said on the previous page—practically comprises an arrangement of mirrors, enclosed in a light and strong metal case, which reflect, round the bends of the instrument from an object-mirror training on what is being observed, to the eye of the observer in concealment. It can be used independently for scouting purposes in risky places, or may

be readily attached to either a rifle (as already noted) or to a Maxim for firing from behind cover. Our first illustration shows Maxims in action, one with and the other without, a hyposcope. The second shows the mark an entrenched Maxim bearing a hyposcope offers; the third, the mark one not so fitted offers.



SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR HIGH TREASON:
NICHOLAUS E. A. H. AHLERS.

The trial at Durham of the ex-German Consul at Sunderland, Nicholas E. H. A. Ahlers, for high treason in assisting German reservists to rejoin after the declaration of war, ended on the 9th in his being sentenced to death—the only penalty provided by law. It was afterwards announced by the Press



WHEN THE GAME IS NOT UNPATRIOTIC: FOOTBALL AS GIFTS FOR MEN
AT THE FRONT.

Bureau that the conviction was subject to appeal.—General von Mackensen, second in command of the German forces in Poland under Marshal von Hindenburg, commanded the Ninth German Army which delivered the main attack on the left wing in the advance towards Warsaw, but was checked.



COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN LEFT IN
POLAND: GENERAL VON MACKENSEN.



LEADER OF A COUNTRY WHOSE ENORMOUS SACRIFICES WILL BE EXAMPLES TO POSTERITY: KING PETER OF SERBIA.

Following the example of other monarchs, King Peter of Serbia has made his appearance in the field at the head of his troops, although he wisely leaves the actual direction of operations to his Generals. King Peter, in addition to holding the rank of General in his own army as a matter of course, and being the titular Head and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the Serbian nation, is also the

Honorary Colonel-in-Chief of the 14th, of "Olonetz," Russian infantry regiment. On arriving at the front the King at once issued an Order of the Day expressing his admiration of the "superhuman efforts" of his troops, and telling them that their "enormous sacrifices would be examples to posterity." His army regard him as a mascot.—[Photo. by Barrall.]



WITH THE VICTORIOUS SERBIANS: OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY WHICH RECENTLY DEFEATED THE AUSTRIANS—AND SOME OF THEIR PRISONERS.
 In view of the brilliant Serbian victory over the Austrians near Valievo, in which they took, on December 6, nearly 9000 prisoners, with a large quantity of guns and war material, these photographs are of particular interest. They were taken by Mme. Grouitch, wife of the former Serbian Minister in London. She is promoting medical relief work for the Serbian Army, and appeals for donations or hospital appliances to be sent to her, care of the Balkan Relief Committee, at 195, Queen's Gate. The photographs show (1) The railway bridge over the Save connecting Semlin and Belgrade, blown up at one end by the Serbians; (2) Serbians guarding the damaged bridge-head; (3) Austrian prisoners at Nish; and (4) Serbians entrenched. In Serbia and Bosnia there has been little trench-fighting.



A TROGLODYTE "VILLAGE" OF TROOPS IN THE FIELD: FRENCH SOLDIERS IN THEIR SHELTER-TRENCHES EXCAVATED IN THE SIDE OF A HILL.

The nature of the ground varies greatly along the vast front held by the French, and the character of the entrenchments differs accordingly. In hilly country, such as that of the Aisne district and further south, the shelters behind the firing-line are excavated in the sides of steep declivities, such as that shown in the photograph, and resemble the cave-dwellings of primitive troglodytes. Where the land is

flat, as in Flanders, downward burrowing is necessary. To quote a recent "Eye-Witness" report: "Behind the firing-line trenches are found the shelters for the men holding the line and those for supports. These are more elaborate and comfortable than the fire-trenches, usually are roofed over, and contain cooking places and many conveniences."



A ROAD "BROKEN" BY GERMANS TO DELAY ADVANCE: RUSSIANS FORDING A STREAM NEAR A DESTROYED BRIDGE.

The efficiency of the Russian transport service, which has to contend with great difficulties caused by the destruction of bridges by the enemy, and also by bad roads, is one of the great assets of our gallant Ally in Eastern Europe, whose indomitable progress is watched with such admiration in this country. An allusion to the transport problem was made in a recent statement by the Russian General Staff,

which said: "Towards the middle of November our troops pursuing the Austro-German Army . . . reached the front of the Rivers Warta and Nidzica. The restoration of the roads which had been fundamentally destroyed and the organisation in our rear under these circumstances impeded considerably our advance, and of this our enemy took advantage."—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



MAKERS OF GOOD NEWS FROM PETROGRAD: THE ADVANCE-GUARD OF THE RUSSIANS OCCUPYING A TOWN IN POLAND.

The good news which arrived from Russia on the 10th threw a very different light on the situation in Poland from that represented in the Germans' account of their occupation of Lodz. The official statements from Petrograd showed that the Russians were continuing to make steady progress, and that the evacuation of Lodz had been merely a strategic movement undertaken deliberately and not under com-

pulsion. To the south-west of Cracow the Russians inflicted a grave defeat on the enemy. Our photograph shows the advance guard of a Russian force of occupation in the main street of a Polish town. It will be noticed that one of the soldiers is carrying a white duck, which is protesting vigorously. Presumably the bird was a prisoner of war, not a regimental mascot.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



EVACUATED RECENTLY BY THE RUSSIANS BECAUSE ITS POSITION FORMED A SALIENT: LODZ—THE MANCHESTER OF POLAND.

Out of the fog of war there emerged the other day the statement that the industrial city of Lodz had been recaptured by the Germans, whose military experts, however, said that the victory must not have exaggerated importance attached to it, as it was not decisive. The incident is regarded in Petrograd as of no military significance—indeed, as advantageous, in affording a normal and far more effective front.

The city itself is interesting rather than picturesque, but has a main street seven miles long. Photograph No. 1 illustrates the Greek Orthodox Church of St. Alexander; Photograph No. 2 shows the great Carl Scheibler Cotton Factory, employing 7500 hands; Photograph No. 3 shows the palace of a merchant-prince; and Photograph No. 4 is of Promenade Street, a handsome thoroughfare suggestive of a Paris boulevard.—[Photo. by E.N.A.]



MARTYRED BELGIUM: THE UNCONQUERED SPIRIT OF A TORTURED NATION WHOSE LAND GERMANY HAS RAVAGED WITH FIRE AND SWORD.

This dramatic vision of the sorrows of Belgium is rendered more impressive by the sixth report of the Belgian Commission of Inquiry into German doings. After quoting numerous German military proclamations whose authors condemn themselves out of their own mouths, the Report concludes: "Who, after reading such publications, will be astonished at the murders, fires, pillage and destruction com-

mitted everywhere where the German Army encountered any resistance? If a German corps or patrol are received at the entrance to a village with shots fired by soldiers belonging to the regular troops, but who are afterwards forced to retire, the population is declared responsible . . . and, without inquiry, the locality is given up to pillage and fire, and a part of its inhabitants massacred."—[Drawn by F. M. Roqaneau.]



ALLEVIATING A PITIABLE SIDE OF WAR: THE BLUE CROSS CARING FOR HORSES WOUNDED IN BATTLE.

A hospital for the treatment of horses wounded on the field of battle has been established by the Blue Cross Fund of Our Dumb Friends' League at Serqueux, thirty miles from Dieppe on the line to Paris, and a junction for the line between Rouen and Amiens. The horses, of which there were recently 200 under treatment there, are brought to Serqueux direct from the front. The Blue Cross Fund was

opened at an early period of the war, and it was able to state, at the beginning of September, that "the seventeen horse-ambulances of the League are now being used by the military authorities." Our photographs show: (1) "Patients" passing before the veterinary surgeon; (2) The arrival of a fresh batch; and (3) A horse being bandaged.—[Photos. by Alfieri.]



TENDING THE WOUNDED HORSE IN WAR: A FIELD-OPERATION, UNDER CHLOROFORM, FOR THE REMOVAL OF SHELL-SPLINTERS.

The sufferings of horses in war excite universal sympathy, and our readers, we know, will respond to an appeal by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to raise £20,000 for hospital requisites for sick and wounded horses. Queen Alexandra has contributed, and the appeal is approved by the Army Council. The War Office accepted the services of numerous R.S.P.C.A. inspectors, who have

enlisted, and are assisting the Army Veterinary Corps. Describing recently the excellent work of the A.V.C., Mr. Beach Thomas wrote: "The Corps has dealt with some 27,000 horses, and has saved the lives of hundreds of animals." The surgeons make a practice of using anaesthetics when operating on horses. Subscriptions to the R.S.P.C.A. fund may be sent to the Secretary, 100, Princes Street, W.



A UNIT OF THE GREAT NAVY WHICH GUARDS OUR SHORES FROM INVASION: H.M.S. "COLOSSUS" AT BATTLE-PRACTICE.

The British Dreadnought "Colossus," according to the latest edition of Mr. Fred T. Jane's naval annual, "Fighting Ships," was laid down in July 1909, and completed in July 1911. She gives her name to a class consisting of two battle-ships only—herself and her sister-ship, the "Hercules"; but they are also practically sister-ships to the "Neptune," differing mainly in the disposition of their anti-torpedo

armaments, and a slightly increased beam. Their normal displacement is 20,000 tons, and their complement, 900 men. Their length, over all, is 546 feet; beam, 86 feet; and normal draught, 27 feet. They carry an armament of ten 12-inch guns, sixteen 4-inch, four 3-pounders, and three torpedo-tubes. The engines are of 25,000 horse-power, giving a speed of 21 knots.—[Photo. by Abrahams.]



GETTING WEATHER-PROOFED! GALLANT CANADIANS, WHO ARE IN TRAINING FOR THE FRONT, IN THE MUD AND WATER OF SALISBURY PLAIN.

The Canadians encamped on Salisbury Plain, for the completion of their training, are becoming weather-proof, in readiness for the hour when they will receive their much-desired marching-orders for the front and the trenches. Our photograph is of a party of them negotiating the deep mud of the roads round the camps. The persistent rains of the past weeks have turned the chalky soil of the Wiltshire uplands

into quagmires in the neighbourhood of the camps, under the trampling of marching men ever on the move along them. A visitor to the camps describes the various roadways within them as being in places "a sea of mud," "a veritable lagoon of slime," in spite of all efforts at "road-making with planks and wattled hurdles and bundles of cut furze-bushes."—[Photo. by C.N.]



THE DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER'S HOSPITAL FOR WOUNDED BRITISH AND THEIR ALLIES, IN THE CASINO AT LE TOUQUET: WARD A.

Sixty-seven years ago, in the Crimean War, with its long-delayed tidings and inevitable suspense, one of the most remarkable incidents of the campaign was the brave and self-sacrificing presence of Florence Nightingale, and the splendid work which was done by the Lady with the Lamp. To-day, the changed conditions of life at least spare the friends of our fighting-men the weary waiting for news, and the

advance of science has to some extent mitigated the horrors of war, so far as the care of the wounded and the alleviation of pain are concerned, while ladies vie with each other in their eagerness to be of service as nurses in the various hospitals for wounded established in this country and on the Continent. Quite one of the most energetic of these voluntary helpers is the Duchess of Westminster, who is working

(Continued opposite)



Continued. SET IN SNOW: THE CASINO OF LE TOUQUET AS THE DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER'S HOSPITAL FOR WOUNDED IN THE GREAT WAR.

devotedly in the hospital which she has established in the Casino at Le Touquet. An average of something like 350 wounded are cared for in this hospital, which is officially recognised as one of the best in France, and the Duchess herself, assisted by Mrs. Whitburn, gives particular care to the linen-room. The ward which we illustrate has 56 beds, and is under the charge of Major Gordon Watson, senior

surgeon and Commandant of the Hospital. Our second picture shows the Hospital under snow. It is a curious fact that while the Duchess is tending wounded British and their Allies, her sister, the Princess of Pless, who, also, is a daughter of Colonel William Cornwallis Cornwallis-West, and is the wife of Hans Heinrich XV. Prince of Pless, is nursing wounded Germans.—[Photos. by Topical.]



AT HACKWOOD PARK WHILE THEIR PARENTS ARE AT THE FRONT: THE CHILDREN OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

After the Germans had tried to terrorise the Belgians by dropping bombs on Antwerp, one of them, at all events, very near the Royal Palace, the Queen of the Belgians brought her children to England. A day or two later, her Majesty returned to Belgium, there to share with the King many of the risks of war. Their Majesties' children, meantime, are at Hackwood Park, Basingstoke, the country seat of

Earl Curzon of Kedleston, who has placed it at the disposal of King Albert. The King and the Queen (formerly the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria) were married at Munich on October 2, 1900. They have three children: Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, born on November 3, 1901; Prince Charles, Count of Flanders; and Princess Marie José.—[Photo, by Newspaper Illustrations.]



A NEW V.C.: LIEUT. WALTER LORRAIN BRODIE, HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.
Lieut. Brodie, of the 2nd Batt. Highland Light Infantry, won his V.C. "for conspicuous gallantry near Becelaere on Nov. 11, in clearing the enemy out of part of our trenches which they had succeeded in occupying. Heading the charge, he bayoneted several of the enemy, and thereby relieved a dangerous situation. As a result, eighty of the enemy were killed and fifty-one taken prisoners."—[Photo, by Gale and Polden.]



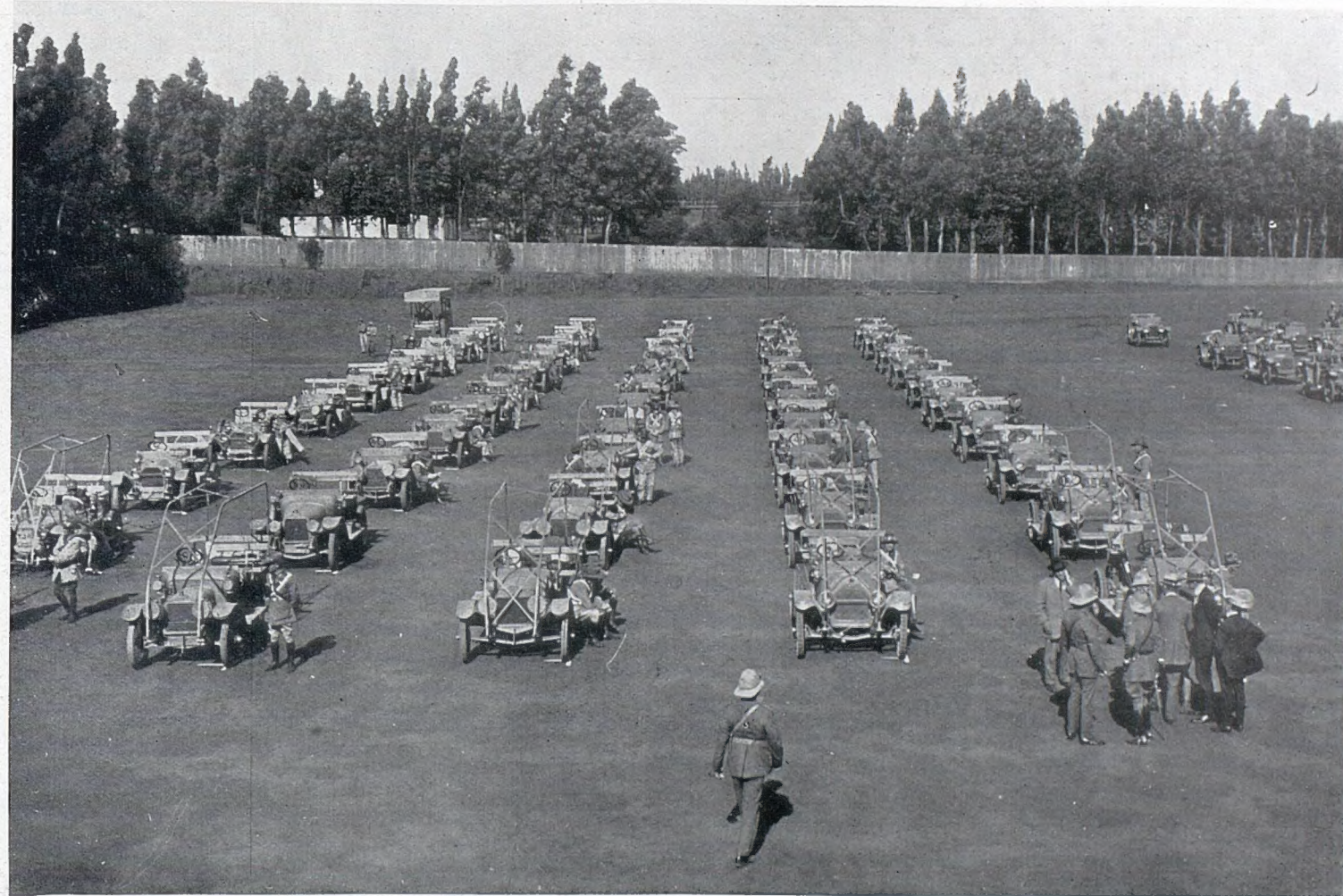
A NEW V.C.: DRUMMER SPENCER JOHN BENT, EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.
Drummer Bent, of the 1st Batt. East Lancashire Regiment, won his V.C. near Le Gheer on the night of November 1-2, when, after his officer, platoon sergeant, and section-commander had been struck down, he took command, and succeeded in holding the position. On previous occasions he had brought up ammunition under heavy fire, and brought wounded men into cover.—[Photo, by Pictorial Press.]



A TROPHY FOR VICTORIOUS RUSSIA: THE FIRST CAPTURED AUSTRIAN STANDARD. No official statement has been published as to the number of Austrian colours taken by the Russians, but, in the despatches of the Grand Duke Nicholas, mention has been made from time to time of the capture of several. Most of the Austrian regimental flags—each corps has one—are yellow, and bear in the centre the Imperial crowned double-headed eagle.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



THE KING AND PRESIDENT AT THE FRONT: PASSING A BRITISH GUARD OF HONOUR. His Majesty and the French President met at the headquarters of the Fourth Army Corps, on December 7, and spent the afternoon together visiting the troops. It was on that evening that the historic incident of the investiture of the French Commander-in-Chief, General Joffre, with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath took place. In the evening the King and M. Poincaré dined together.



AKIN TO THE FORCE WHICH HELPED CAPTURE DE WET: CARS OF THE SPECIAL MOTOR-TRANSPORT CORPS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

It will be remembered that the capture of the rebel General De Wet was due in considerable part to a motor brigade, which left Vryburg on November 27 and, after having captured 53 rebels and having been reinforced, followed De Wet through very heavy, undulating country, covered by thickly wooded thorn bush. This particular pursuit went on for some seven miles; then the chase was taken up by mounted

men, who made the actual capture. The motor-cars were unable to penetrate to the spot owing to the nature of the country. Particular interest attaches, therefore, to this photograph, which was taken at the Wanderers' Grounds, Johannesburg, on November 7, at a review of the Special Motor Transport Corps by Major-General Smuts, Minister of Defence. The fifth row from the left is the Maxim-gun section.



THE ISLANDS OFF WHICH ADMIRAL STURDEE DESTROYED VON SPEE'S CRUISER-SQUADRON: THE FALKLANDS, IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.

The Falkland Islands, near which Admiral Sturdee destroyed Count von Spee's cruiser-squadron, lie in the South Atlantic, 300 miles east of Magellan Straits, and comprise about 100 islets, most of which are uninhabited. The population numbers about 2300, and the staple industries are sheep-farming and whaling. There is a wireless station at Port Stanley, the capital, which is on the largest island. Photo-

graph No. 1 shows the tussock grass which abounds on the uninhabited islets, a tall, sedgy growth, excellent for horses and cattle. Its roots taste like celery. No. 2 shows the cliffs at New Island, West Falkland, with a quartzose schist and sandstone strata. No. 3 shows the penguins which swarm everywhere; and No. 4, another cliff-scene.—[Photo. No. 2 by Courtesy of the Falkland Islands Co.]

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to be found the names of the best families in the Kingdom, and there can be no doubt that ere long it will have become as ordinary an article of daily consumption as is coal itself. So great is the value of this wonderful substance that those who have tried it will as little think of using coal, coke, or slack, without Anthranising it, as it occurs to them to make tea without first making sure that the water has boiled.

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you will know that your love and devotion have brought him safely through the perilous first few months of life, and his sturdy limbs and happy, contented disposition will make you glad that you insisted *from the first*, that Baby's food must be either his mother's milk—or Glaxo.

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Glaxo builds healthier, happier and brighter babies than those fed on starchy and flour foods, because a pure, easily-digested milk is the only food suitable for a young baby, and Glaxo is entirely pure, fresh milk enriched with extra cream and milk sugar. All the natural sweetness of the milk is retained by the Glaxo Process, which also causes the nourishing casein of the milk subsequently to form into light, flaky particles easily digestible by even a very weak baby.

Strong babies fed on Glaxo *keep* strong, and when twelve months old look like eighteen-months-old babies. Weak babies soon lose their weakness when fed on Glaxo, and in a few months are so altered in appearance, health, and spirits that they are not recognised as the same babies. *A mother says: "Up to baby being three months old he was very small and puny, and we tried all kinds of foods, milk and barley water; still he was not thriving. However, eventually we took him to the doctor, who advised us to immediately put him on Glaxo (saying we ought to have done so before), and from that time he has never looked back."*

Give your baby Glaxo, either as his sole food or *in turn with breast milk*, and you will be giving him the food from which, even from birth, baby can derive *everything* he needs to grow up big and strong and bonnie.



Glaxo

The Food that

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

GLAXO BABY BOOK FREE—Trial Tin 3d.

Sent on request by

GLAXO, 47R, KING'S RD., ST. PANCRAS, N.W.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo is British made and British owned. Only British Labour is employed. Like all things British, Glaxo is thoroughly good and genuine.

Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, 1911. By Royal Appointment to the Court of Spain.



Before you buy a Feeder—ask your Chemist to show you the GLAXO FEEDER